

is used for covering Burmese cigarettes. This bamboo flowers usually sporadically, so that clumps in flower may almost always be found; and consequently it has been largely and often collected; at the same time, like other species, it sometimes flowers gregariously as it is doing this year (1894) both in Sikkim and in Dehra Dun. Of its straggling habit, so noticeable in the forests of Bengal and Burma, but curiously much less so in the Dun, J. W. Oliver remarks, 'When they have no trees to support them, the main stems bend over, forming impenetrable thickets, and the lateral branches ascend vertically often forming shoots nearly as long as the main stems.' This species is very easily identified by its panicle of bright purple-red flowers, and when out of flower the grey stems, long, nearly glabrous stem sheaths and straggling habit cause it to be easily recognized. The long hairy points to the anthers are also remarkable."(J. S. Gamble, Bambuseae of British India, Annals of the Calcutta Botanic Gardens, vol. 7, p. 85.)

*Dendrocalamus strictus* (Roxb.) Nees. (Poaceae.) 40889. Seeds of a bamboo from Calcutta, India. Presented by Mr. William Bembower, Collins, Ohio. "A very useful and strong bamboo of India, formerly used universally for spear shafts. The plant flowers frequently and does not die down after flowering as is the case with so many bamboos. The culms are said sometimes to reach a height of 100 feet. This is the most common and most widely spread and most universally used of the Indian bamboos, and is commonly known as the 'male bamboo.' Its culms are employed by the natives for all purposes of building and furniture, for mats, baskets, sticks and other purposes. It furnishes, when solid culms are procurable, the best material for lance shafts. In Burma, when large culms are obtainable, they are much in request for mats for native boats. It flowers gregariously over large areas, as it did in the Central Provinces in 1865, but it may be found flowering sporadically, a few clumps at a time, almost every year, in any locality, and such clumps then usually die off. These flowerings however, do not produce as much good seed as when the gregarious flowering takes place. The flowers appear in the cold season between November and April, the seed ripening in June. The leaves fall in February or March, and the young new ones appear in April. The young culms are rather late, usually beginning to appear in July sometime after the rains begin."(J. S. Gamble, Bambuseae of British India, Annals of the Calcutta Botanic Gardens, vol. 7, p. 79.)